

# THE PROFESSIONAL WORLD

\$1.50 Per Year In Advance.

Friday, November 22, 1901.

Vol. I. 4.

## SOCIAL INFLUENCES OF THE CHURCH.

By Rev. J. Arlington Grant.

It has become a trite saying that christians live below their privileges; not less true is it that the church fails to use its opportunities.

In many places this is the most potent factor, in country more than in city, it is the centre of thought, and social activity. The sermon, the Sunday School, the various young people's organizations are the living themes of special interest and the chief topic of conversation.

This fact alone throws great responsibility on the church for the character of the society and the life of the community to which the influence extends.

Its power of giving direction to thought and action is beyond estimation.

Again, the church does not appreciate power and does not exert its whole influence in the spheres not purely, but nevertheless deeply affect spiritual life.

How much the church depends on education? It is not uncommon for christian parents to commit the education of their children to others without so much as inquiring about their teachers and instructors. Whence but from christian and the church can we expect the ethical and the religious elements to come which are needed in education.

What people read helps to mould their character and determine their christian life and their relation to the church.

As has been well said by Rev. Parsons "It will be considered almost criminal indifference if a matter of so great importance is allowed to pass without our most careful consideration."

Nor is it of less importance for the church to give wise direction to recreation and amusement.

The church should endeavor to save its young people from destructive and degrading influences, frivolous and corrupting amusements.

he neglect in this respect is so great that the community suffers from it and the church is also effected.

What is the actual social condition of the average congregation? This involves the work of the social life of the church.

In most instances it will be found that young members are left to seek their social life wherever they may find it. The church doing nothing in

this respect thereby causing those whose associations should be in the church to drift into worldly society.

There is too much individualism in the church, each one getting along as best he can receiving no help from the more experienced christians.

The members of a church constitute an organism, and just as individual members work for the church so should the whole power of the organism be exerted for the good of its individual members.

## CITY NOTES.

Mr. Allen Pool will spend the winter in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. P. C. Crews, wife of Rev. Crews is on the sick list.

Dr. J. E. Perry left Tuesday for Clarksville Texas. He will be gone several days, Mrs. Perry accompanied him as far as Kansas City, where she will visit friends.

Rev. C. C. Goines left Monday for his home in Rockport, Indiana.

The ladies of the Second Christian church gave Mrs. J. B. Parsons a pleasant surprise last week by forwarding to her at Fulton, Mo., a handsome \$15 wrap.

The revival services at the Second Baptist church closed Sunday evening with several additions to the church.

An entertainment will be given next Monday evening at the Fifth street hall for the benefit of the Second Christian church. An interesting program will be rendered and other amusements will be had among them. A live pigeon will be turned loose and the one catching it will be given a gold dollar.

Mr. James S. Hughes has just completed the erection of a modern five room cottage in the eastern part of the city. Mr. Hughes drew the plans and superintended the construction doing most of the work. One has only to look at the building to be convinced that Mr. Hughes is a professional mechanic.

Miss Josephine Huggard, who is teaching at Warrensburg will spend Thanksgiving with her mother, Mrs. M. L. Huggard.

Union Thanksgiving services will be held by the M. E. and A. M. E. churches at St. Paul's chapel next Thursday morning. Services beginning promptly at 11 o'clock, Rev. Arlington Grant will preach. Music will be furnished by the choirs of the two churches. Everyone is invited to attend this service.

Miss Vanilla Turner is quite ill also her sister, Mrs. Charlotte Holt, who lives in the country is on the sick list.

Don't fail to attend the entertainment Monday evening, you will miss a rare treat if you do.

Miss Lou Grant is quite sick.

Mr. Aleck Hicks and Mr. Pink Kelly spent this week in Chicago.

If you want an overcoat or suit go to Barth's you will be pleased with your treatment by these gentlemen.

Mr. Everett Coleman will leave in a few days for Chicago.

Holland's Queen, Likes Farming. Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, has a miniature farm, the products of which go to assist in relieving the poor. It was at this farm that she learned to keep house according to the best Dutch methods.

## RAYMOND WEAR'S

Awful Death Wednesday Morning at Centralia.

HURLED INTO ETERNITY WITHOUT WARNING

The Mangled Body of this Unfortunate Young Was Picked Up in Sections On the C. & A. Tracks.

When Raymond Wear left this city Tuesday afternoon for Centralia he either intended to commit suicide—or he didn't. With the facts that could be gathered by the writer he rather favors the latter theory. It don't seem possible that any right-minded man would choose to die in the manner in which he did when there are so many easier roads to the vast beyond that could have been taken.

It is said that Wear tried to kill himself last Sunday. Tablets were taken from him which were said to contain morphine. The story goes that two girls were in love with him and jealous of each other, thereby making his life a burden.

Minnie Barkwell Perkins is quoted as saying that Wear came to her mother's house Tuesday afternoon and had a bottle of morphine tablets, of which he took a handful, declaring he had nothing more to live for and had made up his mind to die.

He also remarked to a young girl just before leaving on what proved to be his last ride, "you'll never lay your eyes on me again."

These known facts lead many to think that Wear deliberately laid down on the track in front of the fast mail at Centralia, Tuesday night and waited for the iron monster to crush him out of existence.

At 10 o'clock he was in John son's saloon in Centralia and pawned his overcoat for fifty cents. He was then under the influence of liquor. Next morning his body was picked up in sections. The head was off—the legs were a mass of crushed flesh and bones.

Coroner Parker accompanied by T. C. Scruggs, who went to Centralia to identify the body, held an inquest. Mr. Scruggs scouts the idea of suicide. He attended the inquest, heard the evidence and his theory is that Wear was crossing the C. & A. tracks when he was struck by the passenger train. Wear had been at a house just across the track to get lodging and was refused, starting for town about the time the Chicago & Alton train was due.

W. W. Wear, the young man's father brought the remains to this city Wednesday afternoon and they were buried in the cemetery.

LOST—A gold horseshoe scar pin. Bring to this office and receive reward.

## THE WASHINGTON HUMANE SOCIETY.

The latest monthly report of the Washington Humane Society is rather interesting, as showing what can be accomplished by such an organization in the brief period of thirty one days, in a city of three hundred thousand inhabitants. Among the results of its labors we find the death of one hundred and twenty-four cats. At first sight this may seem curious business for a humane society—killing cats—but one remembers the numbers of miserable, half-starved, diseased feline creatures which crawl about the alleys of every city and town. It is plain to put these cats out of their misery is not only merciful to them but a protection to healthy animals which are liable to contract disease from them.

Eighteen horses, unfit to work or to enjoy life, were also killed by agents of the society. Sixty-three animals unfit to work were relieved from labor. Two hundred and twenty-four cases of cruelty to animals, brought to the notice of the society, were remedied without prosecution, while the prosecutions amounted only to sixty-four, in all but three of which the prisoner was convicted. Among the cases of ill-treatment of animals of which the society took cognizance were six cases of cruel beating, two of overloading, twenty-three of driving when galled, and thirty-one of driving when lame.

The chief good accomplished by the society, however, is indirect rather than direct. For every man who is punished for cruel treatment of his house or dog, there are several who take warning by his example. There is usually a small crowd about when the arrests occur, and every member of that crowd is forcibly impressed with the fact that it is no longer safe to misuse dumb animals. Moreover when the man is convicted and fined all his neighbors usually know about it, and not seldom the matter is brought to the attention of his employer. The upshot of the whole matter is that gradually, but surely, the public is being educated in the right direction. Human beings are creatures of habit and precedent, and a very little of either goes a long way.

Columbia needs such a society as this and needs it bad, judging from the looks of some of the rack of bones used as draught horses in this city.—The Weekly Commercial.

## Curbed a Nuisance.

Prof. Tait of Edinburgh, after having subdued a lady pianist who annoyed him by taking to bagpipes, was troubled by an amateur elocutionist in the house. One day, the story goes, when the house was filled with oratory, a volley of explosions came from Tait's room, followed by smoke and unearthly sounds. The lessons in oratory were suspended and everyone in the house collected to find out what the trouble was. Tait, with unmoved countenance, said to the landlord: "As there seems to be no restraint on the nature of studies pursued in these lodgings, I have begun a series of experiments in high explosives, from which I expect to draw much advantage." The elocution ceased.

## SOUNDING THE ALARM.

The whites of the south are becoming alarmed over the superior advancement of Negro education in that section as compared with the whites. A noted southern writer comments on the fact that Industrial education is almost entirely neglected by the whites while there are a number of Negro industrial schools.

Bishop Candler of Georgia says: "Colleges for Negroes are better equipped than those for the whites, and their superiority in this particular is increasing rapidly. Booker T. Washington can get more money for his school in an hour's speech in Boston or New York than any president of a white college can get in a year's campaign among our own race. Now let this sort of a thing go on for another twenty-five years and undesirable conditions will arise bringing to pass results injurious to both races."

Just what remedy the Bishop would suggest for this alarming condition of affairs he fails to state, but surely he would not raise his voice against the continuation of the liberal donations made the wealthy whites of the north, the better the conditions of the unfortunate blacks of the south.

The education of the head and heart is the only salvation for the Negro. And it is the only thing that rid him of his objectional features and properly fit him for citizenship.

Bishop Candler represents that class of citizens who object to contact with the Negro because of his ignorance, immorality and vice, and should encourage any effort that is being put forth to better his condition.

No race has ever made the advancement in the same length of time, that the Negro has since his freedom. Why not encourage him to continue?

WANTED—An experienced house-keeper for small family must be neat industrious and a good cook,

Address, JOHN GRANT, Columbia, Mo

## Hops Grow Wild in English Counties.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the hop, although only cultivated in a few districts in a few English counties, yet grows freely in a wild condition in very many places. It is a perennial, flowering in July and August, and to be found in hedges and thickets. The plant is only cultivated, for instance, in the northeastern portions of Hampshire, and about Petersfield, and even there it does not cover 3,000 acres in all. It grows and flourishes, however, in a wild state all over the county, including the Isle of Wight.—London Express.